

***Pyrilloxenos compactus* new species.**

Described from a type female, and allotype male, and two paratype females from Pusa, Behar, India, collected by C. S. Misra.

The material was collected in August, 1907, March 15, 1913 and May 23, 1914. The host is an undetermined species of *Pyrilla*. The specimens collected in August, 1907 consist of allotype male, male pupa cephalotheca, and three paratype females with triungulinids. This material is the property of the Entomological Section, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa. The type is deposited in the United States National Museum, and a paratype female is in the author's collection. The author is indebted to Mr. T. Bainbridge Fletcher, Imperial Entomologist, for the material. The specific name is intended to draw attention to the compact appearance of the antennæ.

Male: Length 1.5 mm. The tarsi are very small. The anterior tibiæ are very robust and shorter than on the other legs. The antennæ are much more compact than is usual in this family. The mandibles can not meet. The remainder of the description is to be drawn from the generic description. The specimen was unfortunately boiled in caustic potash and is therefore very hard to study.

Female: Cephalothorax, golden yellow to brownish, broader than long; constricted behind spiracles; sides quite evenly rounded; apex sinuate. Mandibles obtuse, separated by almost three times their width. Front convex. Spiracles just touching margin.

Type in U. S. Nat. Mus.—Cat. No. 18814.

**A NEW TACHINID PARASITE OF DIAPHEROMERA
FEMORATA SAY.**

BY W. R. WALTON, *Bureau of Entomology.*

Two species of Tachinidæ parasitic upon the Phasmidæ are at present known to science. The first species was described by Pantel¹ in 1898 as having been reared from *Leptynia hispanica* Bal. in Europe. The second has been recently described by Mr. C. H. T. Townsend² reared by the brothers Severin from *Diapheromera femorata* Say. in Wisconsin. A third parasite of this same host is herewith described. It is generically closely related to *Hallidaya* Egger, but is apparently distinct because of the position of the antennæ above the center of the eye and of the greater

¹ La Cellule XV-290.

² Annals Ent. Soc. Am. Vol. II, p. 243.

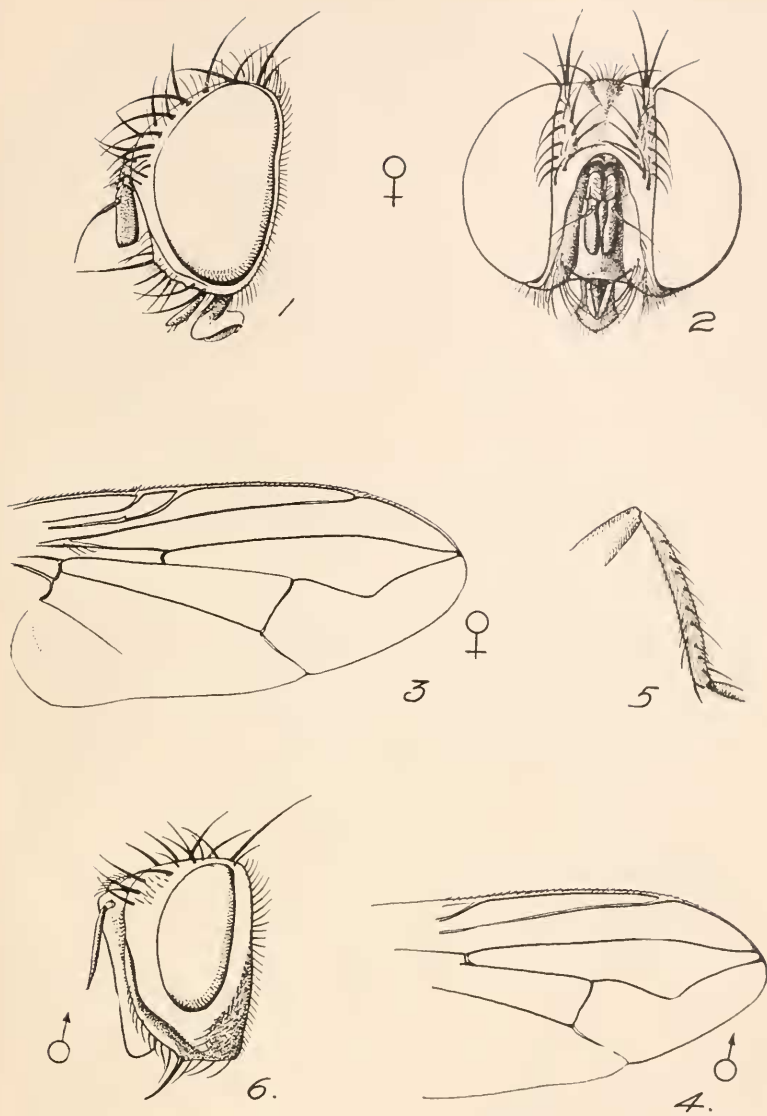
length of the same in *Euhallidaya*. It seems remarkable that the three known parasites of the Phasmidæ should prove to be widely separated generically.

EUHALLIDAYA new genus.

Palpi present, well developed, proboscis short, fleshy. First longitudinal vein bare, sides of face on lower half bare. Apical cell ending close to wing tip, fourth vein without trace of appendage at its bend, beyond bend curving distinctly inward. Second aristal joint about as long as broad. Arista incrassated on its basal third, eyes bare. Lowest frontal bristles about opposite apex of second antennal joint. Ocellar bristles present pointing obliquely forward. Posterior orbit and occiput linear, cheeks nearly so, bearing on the lower edge a row of strong bristles pointing obliquely forward. Orbital bristles in both sexes consisting of six or more pairs of strong, proclinate, curved macrochætæ reaching nearly to the apex of second antennal joint. Lowest frontal bristles nearly perpendicular to front, upper frontals curving backward. Anterior claws short in both sexes. Type *Euhallidaya severinii* n. sp.

Euhallidaya severinii new species.

Length 4 mm., brownish, compact, wings hyaline. *Female*: Frontal vitta opaque dark brown, scarcely distinguishable from parafrontals, occupying two thirds width of front. Parafrontals slightly silvery pollinose, more apparent near base of antennæ. Ocellar triangle somewhat shining, ocellar bristles strong, placed slightly in advance of anterior ocellus being about as far removed therefrom as it is from the posterior ocelli. Parafacials fuscous, slightly gray pollinose. Antennæ blackish, thinly pollinose, third joint a little more than twice as long as second, sides straight nearly parallel, anterior apical corner right angled, posterior corner gently rounded. Palpi and proboscis clear, yellowish. Occiput, viewed from side, linear, thinly clothed with black hairs. Dorsum of thorax thinly silvery pollinose, more pronounced anterior to suture. Four dorsal vittæ, wide, indistinct posterior to suture. Dorso-central bristles three, sterno-pleurals three. Scutellum dark brown, thinly pollinose, marginal macrochætæ long, in three pairs, apicals vestigial. Discals irregular in number and position. Abdomen ovate, black, pseudomaculate on bases of second, third and fourth segments, pollen bordering spots and on lateral margins of segments silvery, remainder of pollen brownish. Posterior margins of segments black, shining, marginal macrochætæ borne somewhat before posterior edge of all segments. No true discal macrochætæ present. Abdomen clothed with coarse, black, reclinate hairs. Calypters yellowish. Wings hyaline. A line of three bristles at base of third vein. First posterior cell barely closed in margin of wing. Legs black, middle tibiæ bearing a single stout macrochæta, on the front side near the middle. Hind tibiæ, subciliate on post-exterior edge.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

- Fig. 1. *Euhallidaya severinii*, head of female, lateral view.
 Fig. 2. Head of female, front view.
 Fig. 3. Wing of female.
 Fig. 4. Wing of male.
 Fig. 5. Right hind tibia.
 Fig. 6. *Phasmophaga antennalis*, head of male.

Male: Very similar to female differing as follows: Front distinctly narrower, third joint of antennæ slightly shorter, about twice the length of second and slightly rounded on front apical corner. Several pairs of short bristles borne below true vibrissæ at lower edge of oral margin. Apical cell widely open in margin and bend of fourth vein consequently nearer posterior margin of wing.

Described from two specimens male and female reared from the common walking stick *Diaperomera femorata* Say by H. H. Severin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1912, in honor of whom the species is named.

Type: A female deposited in the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

THE EARLY STAGES OF METRIOCNEMUS LUNDBECKI JOHANNSEN.

BY J. R. MALLOCH, *Urbana, Illinois.*

The genus *Metriocnemus* of the Chironominae is represented in the North American fauna by 11 species which with one exception are undescribed in either larval or pupal stages. The only previously described species, *M. knabi* Coquillett, has been taken in the larva stage in flowers of *Sarracenia*. It is represented in the collection of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History by a number of larvæ from Wisconsin. A drawing of the labial plate of this species is given herewith, fig. 9, to indicate the distinctions between it and that of *lundbecki* and also to correct some slight errors in the original figure.

The genus *Metriocnemus* may be distinguished from all other Chironomidae by its possession of the following characters: Antennæ of male 2-13 jointed, of female 2-6; palpi, 4 jointed; proboscis poorly developed. Thorax projecting anteriorly, the head half hidden under its anterior portion; no strong thoracic bristles. Hypopygium without well developed superior and inferior processes in the male, the apical portion of lateral arm generally slipper-shaped, recurved. Fore tarsus with tarsal joint shorter than fore tibia; empodium present; claws of males generally digitate apically, of female simple. Wings without the medio-cubital cross vein; surface hairs distinct.

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Metriocnemus lundbecki Johannsen.

Chironomus nanus Lundbeck (*nec* Meigen), Vidensk. Meddel., 1898, p. 285.